

## CURRENT NEWS.

River water in Lower Mississippi tributaries. EDMOND HOLMES, the eminent German novelist, is dead.

ADA C. SWEET has been confirmed Pension Agent at Chicago.

MEXICANS are driving the fugitive Indians back into Arizona.

FROST, snow and ice have damaged fruit considerably in Iowa.

GEN. CURTIS, Special Treasury Agent, has been convicted of fraud.

It is just probable that Congress will not adjourn before the middle of July.

FOUR hundred houses belonging to Jews were recently burned at Vasilabki, Russia.

A LUMBER and saw-mill fire at Wyman, Mich., destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

AFTER a loss of \$45,000 by idleness, the carpenters' strike in Cincinnati has collapsed.

THREE children of Jacob Davitt, Polk County, Ga., perished in a burning dwelling.

A COLLIERIES explosion near Shamokin, Pa., killed three men and fatally burned a fourth.

PRINCESS LOUISE sailed from London last week on the steamship Sarmatian for Canada.

THREE laborers were killed by the caving of the new tunnel on the New York, Ontario and Western Railway.

IN the Northwest, May 22, snow was reported in several localities, and very cold weather prevailed.

MRS. BELLE HOOVER, of West Milton, Ohio, was attacked by a bull dog and so horribly torn that her life is despaired of.

THE Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill to fund the State debt at sixty cents, with interest at 3, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.

FIVE men attempted to burn a Mexican railroad bridge. They were captured and immediately shot, by order of the Governor.

THE Globe Hotel, Methodist parsonage, two residences, and Gould & Scott's block, at Colborne, Ontario, were destroyed by fire.

AT Stafford, N. H., Eli Fay, aged fifty, shot his wife from whom he had been separated, while returning from her mother's grave.

FOUR unsuccessful attempts were made to burn the Daily World newspaper office, Louisville, during one evening the past week.

AT RICHMOND, Ind., one of Evangelist Harrison's converts has confessed to being one of the "Secret Ten," a band of house burners.

A SALT LAKE dispatch states that about twenty thousand votes were cast for the Utah Constitution, and not one hundred against it.

IN a partition sale of the Bennett estate, in New York City, James Gordon Bennett bought in all the property, the amount realized being \$1,361,000.

THE latest advices from the wreck of the steamer Manitoulin, burned near Killarney, Ont., places the number of persons lost from twenty to twenty-five.

IT DEVELOPED in the McMinoman tragedy near Muscatine, Iowa, the father was murdered by his son, in order that he and two sisters might have their own way at home.

LEWIS F. FAY, the champion bicycle rider of the United States, was thrown from a bicycle at Marlboro, Mass., and fatally injured.

THE Grant Company's Smelting Works, at Leadville, Colorado, the largest of the kind in the world, have been completely destroyed by fire.

THE Michigan Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union voted, the past week, in favor of action looking toward female suffrage. The vote stood sixty-six to forty-seven.

A NEGRO woman at Annapolis, Rappahannock County, Va., tied her son, nine years old, hand and foot, to her cabin floor, made a fire over him with splinters and burned him to death.

IN the United States Senate, the House joint resolution appropriating \$16,000,000 to supply the deficiency in appropriations for army pensions for the current fiscal year, was passed.

SECRETARY FOLGER denies that he has discovered enormous frauds in the matter of bonds given by distillers for whisky in bond, and that his relations with Commissioner Ramm are unpleasant.

SENATOR BEN HILL, now at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, is reported as much improved in health. His physicians say there is strong hope of a cure, and that his life will certainly be greatly prolonged.

WE are informed by telegraph that at a council of the Russian imperial family, at the Peterhof Palace, it was decided to postpone the coronation of the Czar one year. Nihilistic bombs are the incentive.

EUGENE V. CLAD was found guilty, in Philadelphia, of mutilating coin, taking two dollars and a half of gold from five-dollar gold pieces, and from others in proportion, substituting platinum for the gold taken.

AN Austrian physician, who visited the Jews' Hospital, at Odessa, states that there are one hundred and twenty-five horribly mutilated persons there, the Russians having poured petroleum into their wounds.

FRANK JAMES and several of his gang are now in Texas, with headquarters at Dallas. Eight members of Pinkerton's detective force are watching their movements, and expect to capture the desperadoes shortly.

SIX hundred employees have been dismissed from the wholesale departments of A. T. Stewart & Co., and the wholesale business will be finished by July 1. The retail store will not be shut up for six months yet, probably.

IN a fight between American railroad laborers and Mexican smugglers, near Igua Ranch, Arizona, a few days ago, seven Mexicans were killed and a number on both sides wounded. It is expected that three of the Americans will die.

IT is now stated that Payne and twenty-nine other colonists, while attempting to invade the Indian Territory, were captured by troops sent out from Fort Reno, and taken back to Kansas. The authorities have not decided what disposition to make of them.

AT VIENNA, Dooly County, Ga., a man named Eiken beat his wife unmercifully, and then hung her to the joists of the house. Friends arrived and cut her down before life was extinct, but she died in a little while. It is probable the fiend will be lynched.

THE Oklahoma district has been thoroughly scoured at intervals of ten days during the past six months, and only one party of six men were discovered in the district. They were arrested and sent out of the Indian Territory. The report that Capt. Payne and his followers are in the district must be a mistake.

ON the night of the 1st of May the ship Western Belle, from Greenock, ran into an iceberg and was sunk. Captain Frew and thirteen of the crew went down with the vessel. The schooner President, from Antwerp, picked up six of the survivors, after they were nearly frozen, and has just landed them at Quebec.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has declared the law making gambling a felony unconstitutional. The war on gambling in St. Louis

now promises to be active. There are over eight hundred cases altogether on the docket against lottery men and gamblers, and the acting Circuit Attorney says they will be pushed.

HON. J. W. TRUITT, of the Texas Legislature, has secured the arrest of Jim Martin and Bill McDonald, leaders of the dashing band of train robbers. Martin is a nephew of Truitt, and went to his uncle's house, broken down from hard riding. Truitt "took him in," and with the assistance of the Sheriff also captured McDonald.

DISASTROUS results are inevitable in Egypt from the absence of an administrative government the neglect of all precautions for insuring water for the crops, and the absence of labor, owing to conscription. The natives entreat the protection of the British Consul General against the soldiery, stating that their villages are becoming deserted through fear.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred on the 24th at R. Heckscher & Co.'s Robinson Colliery, Shenandoah, Pa. The explosion killed Martin and James Mulhall (father and son), John Gallagher, James McDonald, a door boy; John Stratt, a Polish laborer; Samuel Hugo, a driver, and fatally injured John Lee, the fire boss, and a Polisher named Matty Matenyowicz.

WHILE Silas Rayl, his wife, two children, and a hired man were fording the North branch of the Vermilion River, near Danville, Illinois, the wagon was overturned by the force of the water, and Mrs. Rayl and one of the children were carried down the stream and drowned. The father succeeded in reaching shore with the other child. The hired man was rescued in a very exhausted condition.

THE Convention of Independent Republicans at Philadelphia, adopted a platform of principles denouncing "bossism" and "machine politics," and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Senator John Stewart; Lieutenant Governor, Levi Bird Duff; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Major Merrick; Congressman-at-Large, Colonel Wm. McMichael; Judge of Supreme Court, George Junkin.

DANIEL CAMERON, a colored preacher of Columbia, Tennessee, after absconding himself from home for four years, returned last week, and found his wife had borne an illegitimate child during his absence. He proceeded to right matters by splitting his wife's skull with an ax, and lying the child on the floor and chopping it head off. The good man is in custody, and there is a fair chance of his being lynched.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD son of James Griffin, a negro, of Livingston Parish, Louisiana, ate a piece of meat while his father was at church. On his return he beat the boy until he fell insensible, and then placed the muzzle of a gun to the child's head and blew his brains out. He then sunk his remains in a swamp, by driving sharp sticks through the body, to prevent its floating. The crime was confessed by the mother, who witnessed the affair.

ON a train near Zanesville, Ohio, was a drunken farmer, Jack Brummage, of Roseville. He picked a quarrel with a young man named Charles Axline and buried a knife in his breast. He struck at him a second time, when Axline, in self-defense, struck Brummage a terrific blow in the face, knocking him off the car. In the fall his head struck a telegraph pole, knocking his brains out. He died in a short time. Axline is not expected to recover.

THE National Committee of the Greenback Labor party met at St. Louis the past week, Jesse Harper, of Illinois, presiding. Fourteen members and twenty-eight proxies were represented. An address was agreed upon to the people of the United States denouncing both the Republican and Democratic parties, and reaffirming the principles as heretofore promulgated by the party. The extension of the charter of the national banks is denounced and a revision of the tariff demanded.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' announcement of his willingness to accept the regular Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Georgia, is taken as an evidence of his want of confidence in the factions making up of the independent movement, so-called, in his State. The Atlanta Constitution prints a letter from him, in which he says he will accept the nomination of the Democrats if tendered, and that the telegram of Hon. Emory Speer, which states that Stephens would accept the nomination of the Independents, was unauthorized.

WHILE officers were attempting to arrest a rough named Lowe, at a circus at Connellsville, Pa., a brother of the rough—Baird Lowe—rushed up and shot officer Robb through the heart killing him instantly. The wildest confusion ensued, and it was with difficulty that the Lowe were gotten away from an indignant mob. They were looked up, but it became evident that a mob would break down the jail and the officers took the twin to an extra train, followed by a crowd of furious people, and amid a shower of stones the train pulled out and took the prisoners to Uniontown jail.

THE Illinois State Department of Agriculture has reported upon the crops in the State, from which the Secretary makes deductions not calculated to inspire increased confidence for an average crop. Corn planting has been delayed by frequent rains and cold weather, and much of the early planted seed has rotted in the ground, so that considerable replanting will be necessary. The chinch-bugs are reported in large numbers in various portions of the State, and the army worm has made its appearance much earlier than usual in some of the southern counties, and in such numbers as to cause much uneasiness.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE, in his letter to Congress recommending the abolition of postage upon newspapers and magazines, says: "It may well be doubted if the whole people get as much information of public affairs from the volumes gratuitously thrown at them by the Government as they do from the newspapers and magazines which they purchase and pay for." The Postmaster recites other considerations which lead him to the conclusion that "Congress may at the present time safely abrogate all discrimination between the subscribers to newspapers and magazines and send the same through the mails without charge, whether such subscribers reside within the county of publication or outside of it."

MOSES TAYLOR, the well-known New York merchant and millionaire, died on the 23d of May, in the 77th year of his age. He began life as a clerk and at the age of twenty-six years, on outside ventures, he had accumulated \$15,000. On this he launched out for himself, and has been unusually successful in his affairs, leaving an estate at his death variously estimated to be worth from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. By way of philanthropy, a few months ago he gave an endowment of \$250,000 in railroad bonds, amounting with premium and accrued interest to about \$278,000, for the construction and maintenance of a hospital at Scranton, Pa., for injured and disabled employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

A DISPATCH from Cairo, respecting the Egyptian troubles, says: "The agents of England and France delivered the following ultimatum to the President of the Chamber of Notables has proposed to Mahmoud Baroudi, as the only means of ending

the disturbances of the country, the temporary removal of Arabi Bey from Egypt, with retention of rank and pay, and the resignation of the Ministry; and, if necessary, the two Governments will exact their due fulfillment. In intervening in the affairs of Egypt, England and France have no other object than the maintenance of the status quo, and they will use their good offices with the Khedive to obtain the general amnesty. The Government is given twenty-four hours to come to a decision on the ultimatum. A Constantinople dispatch says: Agents of the Khedive state that he is desirous the English and French squadrons remain for the present in Egyptian waters."

ON the 23d inst. Justice James announced the decision of the court in banc upon the exceptions in the Guiteau case, denying a new trial and affirming the judgment below. Justice Hagner, in a separate opinion, discussed the bearings of the old Maryland law, and held that even under the Maryland act of 1875 the indictment would have been good in the District of Columbia, and Judge Carter stated that the opinions given were the unanimous opinions of the court. As to the expert testimony the court decided it was no error to allow answers to the question as to whether Guiteau knew the difference between right and wrong. As to the admission of the testimony of Mrs. Dumme, the court held that the question of the sanity or insanity of Guiteau was not a question the answer to which could be ruled out as a communication breaking the privacy of marital relationship. The court held there was no error in fixing the day for execution, and generally that the murder was committed where the murderous blow was struck, regardless of the locality of the actual demise. After the adverse decision Counsel Reed visited Guiteau, who seems, Reed says, to have perfect faith that he is coming out all right in the end. The death watch has been placed over Guiteau.

TWO young people of Indianapolis, Ind., Henry Helgemeyer and Ella Wenning, both in their teens, loved each other to desperation, and resolved to die. They left home Sunday morning, going into the country and attending a picnic, after which they sought a secluded place where to end their worldly troubles. The girl tells the rest as follows: "Henry and I then sat down in a fence-corner to die, and we divided the landum between us, each swallowing half of it and then waited for death to come. We passed the night in the open air, and in the morning we walked back to Greenwood, where we purchased a quarter's worth of landum. We then walked on toward the city, until we reached another piece of woods, where we sat down and again divided the poison. Both still being determined to end our lives, each swallowed half of the poison, and then we sat down behind a cord of wood, and there Henry died shortly afterward in my arms. His last words were 'Kiss me.' When I saw he was dead I left him lying behind the wood, and walked to the city." When questioned whether she was induced by her lover to take the poison against her will, she answered that such was not the case, and that she took the poison of her own free will. She still lives.

THE vessels arriving at New York during the last few days bring reports of large quantities of ice floating about on the ocean highway between here and Europe. The German ship Magdalene, thirty-five days out from Bremen, encountered many large icebergs. The two largest bergs seen on the voyage were encountered on the 11th. They were two immense masses of cold and glitter, fully 200 feet high. They came within seven or eight feet of the Magdalene, and caused much anxiety to her officers. Some of the largest covered an area of nearly 1,000 square feet. The ship Senator, also from Bremen, brings accounts of vast fields and mountains of floating ice, extending in some instances as far as the eye could reach. Shortly after getting clear of the ice the ship lost two seamen, who fell from the top-gallant yard. The steamer Ailes, of the Atlas Line, reports strange and unusual sights. On May 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it suddenly became so dark that lights had to be lit. Then came a terrific thunder storm. The flashes of lightning revealed a dozen waterpots in different directions, all whirling and gyrating in dangerous proximity to the ship. The commotion lasted for twenty minutes, then the skies cleared, and a bright sun shone on a sea as smooth as glass.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE Chicago May Festival closed with a deficit of \$5,000.

THE report is current that the assassin of Lord Cavendish committed suicide at sea.

RICHTER, editor of a Socialist paper in Vienna, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor, for high treason.

AT WILMINGTON, Delaware, James Redden, colored, was convicted of criminally assaulting a young white girl, and sentenced to be hanged.

THE crank, Albert Young, who was arrested in London for writing a letter threatening the life of Queen Victoria, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

DURING a fire in the cellar of a grocery in Philadelphia, an explosion of coal oil occurred, shattering the building, and seriously burning about twenty-five persons.

SAYS a dispatch from Cairo under date of May 26: "The Egyptian Ministry, after rejecting the ultimatum offered by the agents of France and England, resigned, and their resignation was accepted by the Khedive."

THE Attorney General of the United States decides in the case of refunding certificates of the issue of 1879 convertible into 4 per cent. bonds still outstanding, where accrued interest amounts to fifty dollars, or multiples of that sum, owners are entitled to receive bonds for interest as well as principal.

AN Expensive Pleasure.

It is no trifling expense to be a bridesmaid at a fashionable wedding," says a Washington correspondent of the Hartford (Ct.) Evening Post. "A lady hearing another ask her daughter if she was to be an attendant at a certain wedding, promptly answered: 'No; I am tired of paying at least \$100 for the dress she wears whenever she is a bridesmaid. She has bought dresses for that purpose seven times, and that is enough.' Of course a handsome present is always given by a bridesmaid to the bride, which adds considerably to the cost of her attendance on her friend. The 'best man' at some weddings is forced to pay a good round sum for bouquets for the bridesmaids. I know of one instance where a young gentleman, who could ill afford it, was told that he would be expected to present each of twelve bridesmaids with a bouquet of rosebuds. There were no groomsmen at that wedding, and only six ushers, so the unfortunate best man, told that he would be required to provide the round dozen of bouquets."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

BREWER MAJ. GEN. GEO. D. HAMSEY, U. S. A. (retired), is dead.

THE Marine Band have begun their usual outdoor concerts at the White House.

JOHN W. DORSEY, indicted for conspiracy in the Star Route cases, gave \$10,000 bail.

A NUMBER of persons engaged in selling Louisiana and Havana lottery tickets have been sent to jail.

THE survivors of the rebel prisons are energetically working to secure the passage of the bill which will award them pensions.

CAPT. JAMES B. EADS, gone to Europe shortly, but meantime will retain his office as member of the Mississippi River Commission.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report to the House adversely the bill to aid in making further Arctic explorations.

EX-SECRETARY KILWOOD, having been elected as Senator in the Congress which finally passed the bill creating the Tariff Commission, he is not eligible to appointment.

THE Secretary of the Interior has been compelled to order several Indian delegations home from Washington, on account of their coming without knowing exactly what they were doing.

THE Committee on Invalid Pensions agreed upon a bill to secure pensions to soldiers' children by prohibiting the payment of the same to soldiers' widows guilty of immoral conduct.

THE general deficiency appropriation bill will appropriate about \$21,000,000, \$16,000,000 of which is to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year.

MISS EMMA M. GILLET, appointed by President Garfield a Notary in Washington, stands at the head of the law class, composed of both sexes, in the final examination of the students at Howard University.

AN ASSOCIATION called the "The Ladies' Aid to the Garfield Memorial Hospital," has been incorporated by Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Nordhoff, and other prominent ladies. The Board of Managers will consist of thirty members.

THE Freedman's Bank property has been turned over to the Government. With the aid of the purchase money, \$250,000, a fourth dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid the creditors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. A final dividend of 5 per cent. will be realized from the remaining assets.

SHERMAN has issued a card to the public which is intended to express his opinion of Blaine and the committee investigating the affairs of the Peruvian Company. It concludes as follows: "In answer to requests already received from nearly every State in the Union, I am considering the expediency of continuing the narrative. The necessary data are all ready, and if the public wants facts and documents, I am rather inclined not to refuse them."

THE grand jury returned new presentments against General Sherman, J. B. Brady, John W. Dorsey, Stephen W. Dorsey, Montford C. Rerdell, Henry M. Turner, J. R. Miner, J. M. Peck and Harvey M. Valle, charging them with conspiring to defraud the United States in connection with awards of Star-route contracts. Four allegations of overt acts were admitted outside the statute of limitations have been omitted. Twelve new overt acts have been inserted, the acts being in making fraudulent claims against the Government, based on fraudulent allowance for increase allowed by Brady. A number of petitions are incorporated, and finally the date of conspiracy is brought forward to May 23, 1875.

THE Peruvian Minister called upon the President and presented an autograph letter of President Montero, expressing the grief of the Government and people of Peru at the death of President Arthur, and sincere sympathy with the Government and people of the United States. The letter refers to the late Minister as "The truest and noblest champion of Peru's cause, which is the cause of right and justice." President Arthur's death, the Minister said, was a great loss to the United States, and the country in which General Hurlbut performed his last work had been pleased to commend him so graciously; and he assured Minister Elmore of his appreciation of the action, and promised a reply should be sent at an early day to President Montero.

THE ground has been broken for the Garfield Memorial Church. The old frame has been moved to a lot near at hand, and services will be continued there till the new church is finished. On the 23d about thirty members of the church assembled on their church site, and with simple and informal ceremony ground was broken for the new church which is to commemorate the death of President Garfield. There was no programme arranged for this occasion. The first spadeful of earth was turned up by Miss Abbie Fowle, daughter of the pastor, and Miss Mamie Bugbee, two little lassies of four summers each, who tugged bravely at the spade. When they had turned out a clod it was deposited in a wheelbarrow and wheeled away by Master Harry C. Stier, a youth of six summers. After this the members of the congregation present in turn used the spade, and then made way for the workmen. It is expected that there will be formal ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department: "The situation at the Mesquero Agency is much the same, only worse than it was with the Cheyennes. The Mesqueros must be fed or they will starve. The Indian Bureau, as it appears, cannot feed them. The army, therefore, feed them, or a heavy military force must be placed around them to make them starve peacefully. There is time yet to provide for them, but it can not safely be postponed. It should be attended to at once. JOHN FORBES, General Commanding." Agents of the Mesquero Agency, sends the following dispatch to the Indian Office: "Telegraph me at once if it is true that Congress has made no appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians. Beef and flour will last until July 1. I have private arrangements to make, and want my family away from here by July 1. You know I or any other agent cannot control these Indians on empty stomachs." The Agent was informed that the Secretary had asked Congress to make the necessary appropriation of \$90,000.

AMERICAN SUGAR.

THE time is approaching very evidently when the manufacture of sugar in this republic will reach a sufficient magnitude to supply the whole country. Our territory is so extensive and the temperature so varied that there is scarcely anything consumed by man that it will not furnish, when the intricacies of the art of producing it is once sufficiently well understood. We do not say that the sugar supply will come from beets, though to some extent, and a very large extent, it may, and we hope will. But more like it will be the product of sorghum and the amber cane, which would seem to be less costly in the way of labor. Sugar from beets can not undoubtedly be made of as excellent quality as any produced from any other material, but we fear not so cheaply. Labor is the great drawback; this being so much more economically supplied in France and Germany than in the United States, readily accounts for the success of beet-sugar making there; and it seems that it will always continue to be so, at least so long as this discrepancy in the price of labor exists. Should we be able, however, to counterbalance this by increased product of the beet per acre, or by improved machinery, or from any other cause not now developed, the aspect of things may be changed. The factory in Delaware is experimenting perhaps more intelligently than any other that has been established in this country, and the prospect is more encouraging than any other. Should it be finally successful, it will of course lead the way to the establishment of others, and hence supply a want in the United States so great and commanding as to give employment to labor and capital to an enormous extent.—German Town Telegraph.

## XLVIth CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Miller, of California, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to declare martial law in Alaska. Referred. The Geneva Award bill came up as unfinished business, but no progress was made. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on the subject of the Geneva award, the question being upon the House bill on the subject. Briefly stated, the bill makes a provision for claims of the expropriated cruisers and war premium to men to the exclusion of insurance companies. When Mr. Hoar had concluded his explanation and advocacy of the bill, Mr. Garland moved a substitute looking to payment of the insurance people, and extending expropriated cruisers and war premium classes. Mr. Garland gave notice of a further amendment, referring the whole matter to the Court of Claims. The bill went over without action. The Secretary of War asked a special appropriation of \$25,000, not later than June 1, for the purpose of dispatching a vessel, with men and supplies, for the relief of the expedition of last year sent to Lady Franklin Bay.

The vote by which the five-per-cent. bill was passed was reconsidered. The bill providing for a distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award among the war premiums of expropriated cruisers was passed as received from the House, by a vote of thirty-eight to seventy-two.

Mr. Logan reported favorably from the Military Committee and asked immediate consideration of the House joint resolution appropriating \$16,000,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for army pensions of the current fiscal year. Passed.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the House bill agreed to authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars. Mr. Calkins then called up the contested election case of McKee vs. O'Connor, of the Second District of South Carolina. Mr. Randall stating that there were reasons why his side did not desire to consider that case then raised the question of consideration, and on division the Democrats refrained from voting, leaving the House without a quorum. A call of the House was ordered and the Sergeant-at-Arm was ordered to bring in absentees to the bar of the House. Several votes were taken without finding a quorum. Mr. Hiseock reported the general deficiency bill. Ordered printed and re-committed. It recommends appropriating \$16,000,000 to supply the deficiency in pension claims, for which a special appropriation of \$16,000,000 has been made. Another call of the House was then ordered. At the conclusion of the call, Mr. Calkins remarked that it was impossible to get a voting quorum present and moved to adjourn. Carried.

In the House the struggle over the contested election case of McKee vs. Dibble, was proceeded with, Mr. Randall raising a question of consideration in antagonism to an effort of Mr. Calkins to call up the case. The vote resulted—yeas 129; nays 1 (Phebe), seven less than a quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. Further proceedings under call were dispensed with, and the vote recurred on the question of consideration; result, yeas 127, nays 1—no quorum. Another call of the House resulted in no quorum, and the body adjourned for the day.

How Cattle Are Shipped to England.

Cattle are taken on and under deck in stalls measuring two feet eight inches on vessels sailing from New York, and two feet six inches on those from all other ports of the United States. These stalls are built under the supervision of an Insurance Inspector. During the summer shippers prefer to ship on deck, as the cattle get more air and come out fresher at the end of the voyage. On deck the steamships carry between 150 and 175 animals, the under deck about 225 head. Drinking water is condensed by steam process on board for their use, the ocean itself providing a never-failing source of supply. The cattle are generally put on the steamer in the stream, after it has left the dock, an old ferry-boat usually being used for the purpose. The number of cattle to be taken is regulated by the Insurance Inspectors, and cattle exporters must pay the entire freight, according to his report, even if they do not ship the entire number.

Sheep and pigs are stowed away in stalls on deck where there is not enough room for the cattle. Sometimes in the early spring when the sea is liable to disturbances, some of the cattle get overboard, and then a very lively time ensues in getting them out. The cattle are hoisted on board usually and lowered, two at a time, by a winch, into the hold. The allowance of water is from six to ten gallons a day to each bullock. The amount of fodder averages one ton to each animal. The rates of insurance apparently vary. Some shippers give it at 3 per cent. in summer to 10 per cent. in winter. There is more risk to the cattle from perils of the sea in the latter season, as a heavy storm may make it necessary to lighten the ship by throwing the entire deckload of cattle overboard. The carrying capacity of the vessels, of course, varies; but the average, as given by an old shipper, may be put safely at 200 head at a shipment taking large and small vessels into account. On some of the large steamers the number has reached 500, and one Boston steamer has carried as many as 841 head. The largest shipment from New York by one steamer was 650 head.—Pittsburgh Stockman.

Can't Keep One.

When he had finished with the climate, soil and productions of Idaho and had stopped to blow his nose, one of the group asked:

"How about education facilities?"

"That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man with a mournful sigh.

"We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teachers."

"What's the trouble?"

"Well, take my school, for instance—only two miles from the nearest house, eminently situated on top of a hill, and paying the highest salary. We can't keep a teacher over two weeks."

"Do they die?"

"Some do; though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cunn. We had another and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Indians overtook him. Then we tried women folks. The first one got married the night she lit down there; I took the second about the middle of the third week, and the next one was abducted by a stage robber."

"Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razor-faced female over by the ticket-window?"

"Why don't we? Stranger, you Eastern folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife—the identical school teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"

## THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Manner of Life in Accordance With Metropolitan and Club Ideas.

In General Arthur, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, we have a new type of man in the White House. There have been Presidents of all kinds. We have had stately Virginia gentlemen of the old school, and self-made men from the West. We have had soldiers of several varieties—the rough and honest and despotic soldier; the quiet and obstinate and sometimes wrong-headed soldier, and the simple and docile soldier. We have had rural statesmen who were born to country seats and died upon them, after bestowing solemn political autobiographies upon an inattentive country. We have had one or two Presidents who grew up amid the healthful society of the frontier, which, as Mr. Blaine aptly said in his oration, "is indeed no poverty, but the beginning of wealth," and who in all their upward progress through the world never over off their simplicity. But the "city man," the metropolitan gentleman, the member of clubs—the type that is represented by the well-bred and well-dressed New Yorker—the quiet man who wears a scarf and pin in it, and prefers a sack coat to the long tailed frock coat that pervades politics, and a Derby hat to the slouch, that seems to be regarded in various quarters of this Union as something no statesman should be without—this is a novel species of President. Like the type which he represents, President Arthur has no eccentricities in dress. He is quiet and irreproachable, from his gaiters to his watchguard, and would only need to be sitting in the reading room of a New York club to pass at any time for a successful banker or lawyer of rather more than usual dignity of demeanor. It is not to be inferred that there is any lack of the Presidential air about the present incumbent. On the contrary, he does not forget, nor allow his visitors to forget, the dignity of his office. He is affable, but it is the affability of a President, and while there is nothing of assumption in his manner, there is in it a sense of his position which no one who cares to see dignity in a chief magistrate would be likely to quarrel with.

The manner of life at the White House is what might be expected under the circumstances. It is probably more in accordance with metropolitan ideas than has been the case with some recent administrations. The entertainments are elaborate and elegant. The dinners, some say who have survived dinners with a series of administrations, were never so good, and not only diplomats, but other people, receive the full allowance of wine and the entire variety prescribed by social law. There is, perhaps, a little more etiquette in getting at the President, but only a little. President Arthur has let down some of the social bars around his office. Formerly the President accepted invitations to dinner only from members of his Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. President Arthur has widened the circles as to take in Senators also; and, as there are a good many Senators, and a good many of them to entertain handsomely, and as all Washington has been given up to a "grand chain" of dinners, the result has been that the President has figured in society to an unusual extent. It goes without saying that he is popular there. Naturally all Presidents are popular in Washington, but General Arthur seems to be especially so. He is noted to be the handsomest President within the memory of this generation, and there is no limit to the praises of his appearance, his bearing and, his social qualities which are heard on all sides. Like all fine looking men, he is probably aware of his good looks. That is his right, which, unlike some good looking men, he does not abuse by showing that he is conscious of the fact. But, if he ever indulges in the demoralizing habit cynicism, and the office seeker ever ceases from troubling, and he gets a free moment when he can retire within himself and draw the bolt, as it were, I wonder whether he wonders why it is that he is so much handsomer now than he was when he was Vice President.

The company engaged in tunneling the channel between France and England have got rid of the infiltration of water, and are now working in solid rocks. They expect the tunnel will be completed in about four years from this date.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—FLOUR—Fancy \$5 50@7 25; family \$5 30@6 15; GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 winter red, \$1 35; No. 3, \$1 25; No. 4, \$1 15; No. 5, \$1 05; No. 6, \$1 00; No. 7, \$1 00; No. 8, \$1 00; No. 9, \$1 00; No. 10, \$1 00; No. 11, \$1 00; No. 12, \$1 00; No. 13, \$1 00; No. 14, \$1 00; No. 15, \$1 00; No. 16, \$1 00; No. 17, \$1 00; No. 18, \$1 00; No. 19, \$1 00; No. 20, \$1 00; No. 21, \$1 00; No. 22, \$1 00; No. 23, \$1 00; No. 24, \$1 00; No. 25, \$1 00; No. 26, \$1 00; No. 27, \$1 00; No. 28, \$1 00; No. 29, \$1 00; No. 30, \$1 00; No. 31, \$1 00; No. 32, \$1 00; No. 33, \$1 00; No. 34, \$1 00; No. 35, \$1 00; No. 36, \$1 00; No. 37, \$1 00; No. 38, \$1 00; No. 39, \$1 00; No. 40, \$1 00; No. 41, \$1 00; No. 42, \$1 00; No. 43, \$1 00; No. 44, \$1 00; No. 45, \$1 00; No. 46, \$1 00; No. 47, \$1 00; No. 48, \$1 00; No. 49, \$1 00; No. 50, \$1 00; No. 51, \$1 00; No. 52, \$1 00; No. 53, \$1 00; No. 54, \$1 00; No. 55, \$1 00; No. 56, \$1 00; No. 57, \$1 00; No. 58, \$1 00; No. 59, \$1 00; No. 60, \$1 00; No. 61, \$1 00; No. 62, \$1 00; No. 63, \$1 00; No. 64, \$1 00; No. 65, \$1 00; No. 66, \$1 00; No. 67, \$1 00; No. 68, \$1 00; No. 69, \$1 00; No. 70, \$1 00; No. 71, \$1 00; No. 72, \$1 00; No. 73, \$1 00; No. 74, \$1 00; No. 75, \$1 00; No. 76, \$1 00; No. 77, \$1 00; No. 78, \$1 00; No. 79, \$1 00; No. 80, \$1 00; No. 81, \$1 00; No. 82, \$1 00; No. 83, \$1 00; No. 84, \$1 00; No. 85, \$1 00; No. 86, \$1 00; No. 87, \$1 00; No. 88, \$1 00; No. 89, \$1 00; No. 90, \$1 00; No. 91, \$1 00; No. 92, \$1 00; No. 93, \$1 00; No. 94, \$1 00; No. 95, \$1 00; No. 96, \$1 00; No. 97, \$1 00; No. 98, \$1 00; No. 99, \$1 00; No. 100, \$1 00; No. 101, \$1 00; No. 102, \$1 00; No. 103, \$1 00; No. 104, \$1 00; No. 105, \$1 00; No. 106, \$1 00; No. 107, \$1 00; No. 108, \$1 00; No. 109, \$1 00; No. 110, \$1 00; No. 111, \$1 00; No. 112, \$1 00; No. 113, \$1 00; No. 114, \$1 00; No. 115, \$1 00; No. 116, \$1 00; No. 117, \$1 00; No. 118, \$1 00; No. 119, \$1 00; No. 120, \$1 00; No. 121, \$1 00; No. 122, \$1 00; No. 123, \$1 00; No. 124, \$1 00; No. 125, \$1 00; No. 126, \$1 00; No. 127, \$1 00; No. 128, \$1 00; No. 129, \$1 00; No. 130, \$1 00; No. 131, \$1 00; No. 132, \$1 00; No. 133, \$1 00; No. 134, \$1 00; No. 135, \$1 00; No. 136, \$1 00; No. 137, \$1 00; No. 138, \$1 00; No. 139, \$1 00; No. 140, \$1 00; No. 141, \$1 00; No. 142, \$1 00; No. 143, \$1 00; No. 144, \$1 00; No. 145, \$1 00; No. 146, \$1 00; No. 147, \$1 00; No. 148, \$1 00; No. 149, \$1 00; No. 150, \$1 00; No. 151, \$1 00; No. 152, \$1 00; No. 153, \$1 00; No. 154, \$1 00; No. 155, \$1 00; No. 156, \$1 00; No. 157, \$1 00; No. 158, \$1 00; No. 159, \$1 00; No. 160, \$1 00; No. 161, \$1 00; No. 162, \$1 00; No. 163, \$1 00; No. 164, \$1 00; No. 165, \$1 00; No. 166, \$1 00; No. 167, \$1 00; No. 168, \$1 00; No. 169, \$1 00; No. 170, \$1 00; No. 171, \$1 00; No. 172, \$1 00; No. 173, \$1 00; No. 174, \$1 00; No. 175, \$1 00; No. 176, \$1 00; No. 177, \$1 00; No. 178, \$1 00; No. 179, \$1 00; No. 180, \$1 00; No. 181, \$1 00; No. 182, \$1 00; No. 183, \$1 00; No. 184, \$1 00; No. 185, \$1 00; No. 186, \$1 00; No. 187, \$1 00; No. 188, \$1 00; No. 189, \$1 00; No. 190, \$1 00; No. 191, \$1 00; No. 192, \$1 00; No. 193, \$1 00; No. 194, \$1 00; No. 195, \$1 00; No. 196, \$1 00; No. 197, \$1 00; No. 198, \$1 00; No. 199, \$1 00; No. 200, \$1 00; No. 201, \$1 00; No. 202, \$1 00; No. 203, \$1 00; No. 204, \$1 00; No. 205, \$1 00; No. 206, \$1 00; No. 207, \$1 00; No. 208, \$1 00; No. 209, \$1 00; No. 210, \$1 00; No. 211, \$1 00; No. 212, \$1 00; No. 213, \$1 00; No. 214, \$1 00; No. 215, \$1 00; No. 216, \$1 00; No. 217, \$1 00; No. 218, \$1 00; No. 219, \$1 00; No. 220, \$1 00; No. 221, \$1 00; No. 222, \$1 00; No. 223, \$1 00; No. 224, \$1 00; No. 225, \$1 00; No. 226, \$1 00; No. 227, \$1 00; No. 228, \$1 00; No. 2